

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863.

NUMBER 90.

VOLUME 7.

The Daily Gazette
ESTABLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
MORTGAGE HOLT. HIRAM BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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Two lines twelve inches in width, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.	15¢
1 square, day.	15¢
do do week.	20¢
do do month.	40¢
do do 3 months.	60¢
do do 6 months.	80¢
do do 1 year.	120¢
do do 12 months.	180¢
do do 24 months.	360¢
do do 36 months.	540¢
do do 48 months.	720¢
do do 60 months.	900¢
do do 72 months.	1080¢
do do 84 months.	1260¢
do do 96 months.	1440¢
do do 108 months.	1620¢
do do 120 months.	1800¢
do do 132 months.	1980¢
do do 144 months.	2160¢
do do 156 months.	2340¢
do do 168 months.	2520¢
do do 180 months.	2700¢
do do 192 months.	2880¢
do do 204 months.	3060¢
do do 216 months.	3240¢
do do 228 months.	3420¢
do do 240 months.	3600¢
do do 252 months.	3780¢
do do 264 months.	3960¢
do do 276 months.	4140¢
do do 288 months.	4320¢
do do 300 months.	4500¢
do do 312 months.	4680¢
do do 324 months.	4860¢
do do 336 months.	5040¢
do do 348 months.	5220¢
do do 360 months.	5400¢
do do 372 months.	5580¢
do do 384 months.	5760¢
do do 396 months.	5940¢
do do 408 months.	6120¢
do do 420 months.	6300¢
do do 432 months.	6480¢
do do 444 months.	6660¢
do do 456 months.	6840¢
do do 468 months.	7020¢
do do 480 months.	7200¢
do do 492 months.	7380¢
do do 504 months.	7560¢
do do 516 months.	7740¢
do do 528 months.	7920¢
do do 540 months.	8100¢
do do 552 months.	8280¢
do do 564 months.	8460¢
do do 576 months.	8640¢
do do 588 months.	8820¢
do do 600 months.	9000¢
do do 612 months.	9180¢
do do 624 months.	9360¢
do do 636 months.	9540¢
do do 648 months.	9720¢
do do 660 months.	9900¢
do do 672 months.	10080¢
do do 684 months.	10260¢
do do 696 months.	10440¢
do do 708 months.	10620¢
do do 720 months.	10800¢
do do 732 months.	10980¢
do do 744 months.	11160¢
do do 756 months.	11340¢
do do 768 months.	11520¢
do do 780 months.	11700¢
do do 792 months.	11880¢
do do 804 months.	12060¢
do do 816 months.	12240¢
do do 828 months.	12420¢
do do 840 months.	12600¢
do do 852 months.	12780¢
do do 864 months.	12960¢
do do 876 months.	13140¢
do do 888 months.	13320¢
do do 900 months.	13500¢
do do 912 months.	13680¢
do do 924 months.	13860¢
do do 936 months.	14040¢
do do 948 months.	14220¢
do do 960 months.	14400¢
do do 972 months.	14580¢
do do 984 months.	14760¢
do do 996 months.	14940¢
do do 1008 months.	15120¢
do do 1020 months.	15300¢
do do 1032 months.	15480¢
do do 1044 months.	15660¢
do do 1056 months.	15840¢
do do 1068 months.	16020¢
do do 1080 months.	16200¢
do do 1092 months.	16380¢
do do 1104 months.	16560¢
do do 1116 months.	16740¢
do do 1128 months.	16920¢
do do 1140 months.	17100¢
do do 1152 months.	17280¢
do do 1164 months.	17460¢
do do 1176 months.	17640¢
do do 1188 months.	17820¢
do do 1200 months.	18000¢
do do 1212 months.	18180¢
do do 1224 months.	18360¢
do do 1236 months.	18540¢
do do 1248 months.	18720¢
do do 1260 months.	18900¢
do do 1272 months.	19080¢
do do 1284 months.	19260¢
do do 1296 months.	19440¢
do do 1308 months.	19620¢
do do 1320 months.	19800¢
do do 1332 months.	19980¢
do do 1344 months.	20160¢
do do 1356 months.	20340¢
do do 1368 months.	20520¢
do do 1380 months.	20700¢
do do 1392 months.	20880¢
do do 1404 months.	21060¢
do do 1416 months.	21240¢
do do 1428 months.	21420¢
do do 1440 months.	21600¢
do do 1452 months.	21780¢
do do 1464 months.	21960¢
do do 1476 months.	22140¢
do do 1488 months.	22320¢
do do 1500 months.	22500¢
do do 1512 months.	22680¢
do do 1524 months.	22860¢
do do 1536 months.	23040¢
do do 1548 months.	23220¢
do do 1560 months.	23400¢
do do 1572 months.	23580¢
do do 1584 months.	23760¢
do do 1596 months.	23940¢
do do 1608 months.	24120¢
do do 1620 months.	24300¢
do do 1632 months.	24480¢
do do 1644 months.	24660¢
do do 1656 months.	24840¢
do do 1668 months.	25020¢
do do 1680 months.	25200¢
do do 1692 months.	25380¢
do do 1704 months.	25560¢
do do 1716 months.	25740¢
do do 1728 months.	25920¢
do do 1740 months.	26100¢
do do 1752 months.	26280¢
do do 1764 months.	26460¢
do do 1776 months.	26640¢
do do 1788 months.	26820¢
do do 1800 months.	27000¢
do do 1812 months.	27180¢
do do 1824 months.	27360¢
do do 1836 months.	27540¢
do do 1848 months.	27720¢
do do 1860 months.	27900¢
do do 1872 months.	28080¢
do do 1884 months.	28260¢
do do 1896 months.	28440¢
do do 1908 months.	28620¢
do do 1920 months.	28800¢
do do 1932 months.	28980¢
do do 1944 months.	29160¢
do do 1956 months.	29340¢
do do 1968 months.	29520¢
do do 1980 months.	29700¢
do do 1992 months.	29880¢
do do 2004 months.	30060¢
do do 2016 months.	30240¢
do do 2028 months.	30420¢
do do 2040 months.	30600¢
do do 2052 months.	30780¢
do do 2064 months.	30960¢
do do 2076 months.	31140¢
do do 2088 months.	31320¢
do do 2100 months.	31500¢
do do 2112 months.	31680¢
do do 2124 months.	31860¢
do do 2136 months.	32040¢
do do 2148 months.	32220¢
do do 2160 months.	32400¢
do do 2172 months.	32580¢
do do 2184 months.	32760¢
do do 2196 months.	32940¢
do do 2208 months.	33120¢
do do 2220 months.	33300¢
do do 2232 months.	33480¢
do do 2244 months.	33660¢
do do 2256 months.	33840¢
do do 2268 months.	34020¢
do do 2280 months.	34200¢
do do 2292 months.	34380¢
do do 2304 months.	34560¢
do do 2316 months.	34740¢
do do 2328 months.	34920¢
do do 2340 months.	35100¢
do do 2352 months.	35280¢
do do 2364 months.	35460¢
do do 2376 months.	35640¢
do do 2388 months.	35820¢
do do 2400 months.	36000¢

Call at the Store of
RICE, CAUL & RICE
and see the best assortment of
HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers a large invoice of Skirts, and now offer the following styles to Ladies at the lowest price.

BRADLEY'S INNOVATE CLASPED.

DO DIAMOND TIED.

DO SHELTON & O'BRIEN'S GORE TRAIL KID TABBED.

DO SOUTHERN'S BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS

to be found in the city.

MORE NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER GOODS.

Better Goods.

Just received at

Sutherland's Bookstore!

consisting of splendid new styles of

Wall Papers, Tassels and Curtain Cord.

Also,

PORTFOLIOS OF ALL SIZES.

Bankers & Lawyers Cases.

POCKET BOOKS, WALLETTS AND PORTRAITA,

together with a large invoice of choice

Accessories and Toy Books, Etc.

Sutherland's Bookstore is the

PLACE TO GET GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

March 6th, 1863.

mfldw

WALL PAPERS!

NOTHER new supply of spring Wall Papers, embossed a large variety of

Beautiful Patterns,

Just received and for sale at

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

P. S. —Remember that Sutherland has a larger stock of papers than all other stores in the city combined.

March 24th, 1863.

mfldw

WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, June 22, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The office of lieutenant governor is now vacant, and if it were left for us to designate the candidate we should name Charley Robinson of the Green Bay Advocate.—*Racine Advocate*.

We think you had better not put Charley Robinson upon the ticket. He expressed the opinion, not long since that, Govs. Yates and Andrew, and Horace Greeley, were no better than Vallandigham, and should receive the same punishment. This

meant that all men holding the anti-slavery views of these individuals deserve the same condemnation. It has become a common method of exhibiting conservatism on the part of a class of middle men of both parties, to put leading republicans upon the same level with Jeff. Davis or Vallandigham. This is exceedingly unfair and ungenerous. There are no more unconditional supporters of the war than the republican leaders, generally, and we always suspect a man to be at heart a tory who indulges in sneers at their loyalty. As we hold pretty much the same views in regard to the proper way of suppressing the rebellion as Messrs. Yates, Andrew and Greeley, we could not support Charley Robinson with the utmost cordiality if he should be put upon the republican state ticket, this fall, as a candidate for lieutenant governor, and we believe there are a good many others who would not like to vote for a man who indulges in criticisms of the kind above named. Better keep his name off the ticket, and all others who are in the habit of saying that certain well known loyal men are no better than Vallandigham.

RICHMOND, June 22, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A notice of the social gathering of the people of Richmond and Jonstown to aid our soldiers in the field, in your last weekly, gives too little credit to the people of this town, of the amount of money contributed, \$123, all but \$19 was given by the residents of Richmond. This explanation may not be important, as the main point is the relief afforded, but the maxim of "credit to whom credit is due" is a good one, and applicable in this case as well as others.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—A letter from Volhynia, of the 27th of May, states that Prince Drucki-Jokolinski, governor of Volhynia, who had armed the peasants and invited them to exterminate the nobility as well as the insurgents, had been forced to adopt strict measures to arrest them in their progress. His instructions had been so far exceed that the most devoted friends of the Russian government, and even many personal friends of the prince has fallen victims to the *jacqueries* created by himself. The Prince was compelled to send troops against the brigands, and to disperse them by force. An entire company of Russian soldiers passed over to the insurgents near the town of Lytyn, in Volhynia. The accounts of an insurrection in Little Russia and in White Russia are confirmed.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE IS MOST ACTIVE, AND THE INSURRECTION IN THOSE COUNTRIES IS DOING ITS WORK. THE PEASANTS HAVE JOINED IT, AND IT IS SAID THAT THERE ARE ALREADY 60,000 INSURGENTS IN ARMS IN THE GOVERNMENTS OF KIEV, POLTAVA, KHARKOV, AND EKATERINOSLAV.

SENTENCES APPROVED.—By general order No. 151, from Washington, the President has approved the sentences against Wm. T. Cox, company I, 8th Missouri volunteers, and Smith Crim, a citizen of Barry county, Missouri, sentenced by a military commission to be shot. The sentence will be carried into execution under the direction of the general commanding the department.

MAJOR E. A. CAULKINS.—By a letter from Leavenworth City, dated Leavenworth, June 14th, the Milwaukee News learns that Major Caulkins was to start with his command on the 15th, for Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river, in the Indian territory.

TWO INDIANS GOT INTO A QUARREL AT NEDALAH IN THIS STATE ON SATURDAY LAST. ONE STABBED THE OTHER IN THE BREAST, INFECTING A WOUND FROM WHICH HE DIED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

DROUGHT IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—Reports from nearly all parts of our country represent the crops as suffering from the effects of the drought. The weather, until within a few days past, has been too cool for the growth of corn, and now the crop is so young and tender that it cannot endure the hot, scorching weather that is upon us. Some of the farmers were so tardy about getting their fields planted, that there is a very little prospect of a crop for them, unless we have rain within a few days.—*Springfield (Ill.) Herald*.

THE GREEK QUESTION APPEARS TO BE DEFINITELY SETTLED AT LENGTH. PRINCE WILLIAM OF DENMARK HAS ACCEPTED THE THRONE. THE PROTECTING POWERS HAVE SIGNED A PROTOCOL DECLARING THE THRONE VACANT, AND A SECOND PROTOCOL EXPRESSING THEIR ADHESION TO THE ELECTION OF PRINCE WILLIAM WAS ABOUT TO BE SIGNED.

For the Daily Gazette.
"To Conservative Men."

Messrs. Editors:—In the "Monitor" of June 19th is a leader under the above caption calling the especial attention of this class to the call for a "democratic state convention," wherein they are enjoined to participate in the selection of delegates to said convention, and to make an effort to give practical effect to the cherished principles of the democracy in the state of Wisconsin." In this call for the convention it is pretty plainly assumed, though not boldly asserted, that the class of men known as democrats, "and unconditional friends of civil liberty and the American constitution," and that they are "determined to maintain the integrity and permanence of the American government as established by the fathers of the republic."

Now as this is just what the most radical republicans and Union men are, and just what they are doing all they can to maintain, why don't these men join with us in this great work, instead of calling on a small fraction of our forces to join with them? These objects are truly above all minor party issues; and the republicans, at the outbreak of this rebellion against the government and constitution, inaugurated and waged by those who claimed to be democrats, *par excellence*, very generously, and patriotically proposed to sink, for the time the war should last, all party distinctions and all party issues, and know nothing but our country, our unity, and the constitution, until the rebellion was crushed. But how was the proposition met on the part of these men?

Whilst the republicans, in accordance with this spirit of patriotism, made up their tickets without reference to party, the democrats refused to join with us in the nomination, but called distinctly upon the democracy to keep up their organization, and in every instance, with the exception of Massachusetts, they made straight party nominations and ran them on strict party issues; and those issues, be it remembered, invariably met the approbation of the very men who are spilling the blood of our sons like water, to the end that this government and this constitution, ordained and established by our fathers, shall be destroyed.

Yet in the face of these damning facts they have brazen effrontry to charge upon the men, hated by those traitorous villains, the very acts that would make them their best friends, and which they themselves are guilty of, and then mendaciously claim to be forced to the wall in defense of civil liberty. Now, as the principles and intentions of both men and parties can be better understood by what they do than by what they say, permit me to pass a few of their acts in review, that we may the better judge of their present professions.

AS THEY HAVE SUDDENLY ASSUMED TO BE THE DEFENDERS OF FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS, WE WILL EXAMINE THEM ON THAT POINT FIRST. Some thirty years ago one Lovejoy, in the city of Alton and state of Illinois, established press for the purpose of discussing the question of slavery, which in this country is undoubtedly a legitimate subject. Well, what happened? Why Lovejoy was barbarously murdered, shot down in defense of his property and his constitutional rights, and his press destroyed. This, be it remembered, was in a democratic state, and an intensely democratic city, yet no one of the scoundrels were ever brought to justice.

ABOUT THE SAME TIME, ABOLITION MEETINGS WERE BROKEN UP IN PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, UTERA, BOSTON, AND VARIOUS OTHER PLACES, AND THE SPEAKERS, MANY OF THEM, TREATED WITH GREAT INDIGNITY, FOR ONLY EXERCISING, IN A TIME OF PROFFOUND PEACE, THE SIMPLE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH. IN 1843, CASSIUS M. CLAY ESTABLISHED AT LEXINGTON, KY., A PAPER CALLED "THE TRUE AMERICAN," DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF HUMAN SLAVERY. THIS PRESS WAS EXTINGUISHED BY A MOB, AND MR. CLAY ONLY SAVED FROM VIOLENCE, AND PERHAPS DEATH, BY A SEVERE ILLNESS WHICH CONFINED HIM TO HIS ROOM AT THE TIME.

PREVIOUS TO THIS, JUDGE HOAR, A VENERABLE AND HIGHLY RESPECTED CITIZEN OF MASSACHUSETTS, SENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE TO TEST IN THE COURTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA THE LEGALITY OF CERTAIN ACTS AUTHORIZED BY THAT STATE IN RELATION TO COLORED CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS, WAS, WITH HIS DAUGHTER, DRIVEN FROM THE STATE, AND THREATENED WITH VIOLENCE IF HE EVER RETURNED. SOUTH CAROLINA WAS THEN A DEMOCRATIC STATE, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES DECLARES THAT "THE CITIZENS OF EACH STATE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS IN THE SEVERAL STATES," YET THIS INFAMOUS OUTRAGE WAS NEVER DISAPPROVED BY THE DEMOCRACY.

IN THE WINTER OF 1853-4, THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL WAS PASSED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, ABOLISHING THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820, FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF MAKING KANSAS A SLAVE STATE, AND EVERYBODY KNOWS WHAT FOLLOWED. SCORES OF MEN WERE MURDERED BECAUSE THEY BELIEVED SLAVERY WRONG; THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE WAS STRICKEN DOWN, THE SANCTITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX INVADED, FOUR OR FIVE PRESSSES DESTROYED, TOWNS SACKED, DWELLINGS BURNED, AND FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THE OWNERS WERE ADVOCATING A FREE STATE GOVERNMENT. ALL THIS WAS DONE UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE, AND BY DEMOCRATS.

WE HEARD NOTHING THEN FROM THESE MEN WHO ARE SO LOUD MOUTHED FOR THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS, TO PREACH TRUTH; ON THE CONTRARY, WHEN WE COMPLAINED OF THE GRIEVOUS WRONG, AND APPEALED FOR REDRESS; WHEN WE DEMANDED PROTECTION IN THOSE SACRED RIGHTS, GUARANTEED IN THE CONSTITUTION, WE WERE MET WITH INSULT, AND TAUNTED AS "FREEDOM SHRIEKERS," AND OUR PETITIONS DENIED. MORE THAN A HUNDRED DISTINCT CASES OF MURDER AND OTHER OUTRAGES UPON UNFONDING CITIZENS SOJOURNING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, FOR NO CAUSE BUT BEING OPPOSED TO SLAVERY, MIGHT BE CITED, BUT IT IS UNNECESSARY. THE DAMNING CATALOGUE IS SUFFICIENT TO PROVE THEIR ARRANT HYPOCRISY.

REKED.—WE REGRET TO LEARN, SAYS THE MADISON JOURNAL, THAT THE ORDER ESTABLISHING AN UNITED STATES HOSPITAL AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, IN THIS STATE, FOR SICK AND WOUNDED WISCONSIN SOLDIERS, HAS BEEN REVOKED. SUCH A HOSPITAL WOULD HAVE BEEN OF GREAT BENEFIT IN RESTORING CONVALESCENTS, WHO LINGER FOR MONTHS IN REGAINING THEIR HEALTH IN MORE SOUTHERN LATITUDES, WHEN ONLY WEEKS, IN OUR MORE BRACING AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, WOULD RESTORE THEM.

REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE, WHO ARRIVED IN NEW YORK SEVERAL DAYS SINCE, IS NOW LYING DANGEROUSLY ILL AT THE ASTOR HOUSE. HIS PHYSICIANS AND FRIENDS, HOWEVER, ENTERTAIN HOPES OF HIS RECOVERY.

THEM HAVE STOOD FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, THE DEFENDERS OF HUMAN SLAVERY, AND IF THEY SHALL SUCCEED IN CAJOLING THE PEOPLE BY THEIR HYPOCRITICAL PRETENSIONS, INTO TRUSTING THEM WITH THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE CAUSE OF CIVIL LIBERTY WILL BE FATELY BETRAYED INTO THE HANDS OF ITS DEADLIEST ENEMIES. THE MONTGOMERY CONSTITUTION WILL BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THAT OF WASHINGTON AND MADI-

SON; THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS, AS IT NOW EXISTS IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND HAS EXISTED THERE FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, WILL BE EXTENDED ALL OVER THE NORTH. THE SCENES SO RECENTLY ENACTED IN KANSAS WILL BE RE-ENACTED IN ALL THE FREE STATES; JEFF. DAVIS, LEE, BRAGG, BRECKINRIDGE AND THAT CLASS OF MEN WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF ROSECRANS, GRANT, BANKS, HOOKER AND THEIR COMPATRIOTS; AND A DESPOTISM, SUCH AS THE WORLD HAS NOT SINCE SEEN SINCE THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THIS ONCE GLORIOUS REPUBLIC; AND INSTEAD OF THIS BEING THE LAND OF THE FREE, AND A HOME AND A REFUGE FOR THE OPPRESSED OF THE WORLD, IT WILL BE A LAND OF SLAVES AND THE OPPRESSED WILL FLEE FROM, INSTEAD OF TO IT, FOR REFUGEE. LET THE PEOPLE SEE TO IT THAT THEY ARE NOT DECEIVED, FOR THE DANGER IS IMMINENT.

A TRUE AND UNCONDITIONAL FRIEND OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette from Murfreesboro.

SIGNAL CORPS, 20TH ARMY CORPS, 15th CAVALRY, JUNE 16TH, 1863.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—TIMES, TROOPS AND MATTERS IN GENERAL, REMAIN AS WHEN I WROTE YOU LAST, ONLY A LITTLE MORE SO. THE CONCILIATION AND EXCHANGED SOLDIERS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE VERY RAPIDLY, AND SOME OF OUR REGIMENTS BEGIN TO LOOK QUITE RESPECTABLE ONCE MORE. BUT STILL THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM FOR ANY PATRIOTIC YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO QUIT THE STAY-AT-HOME RANGERS, JOIN SOME ONE OF THE OLD VETERAN AND TRIED REGIMENTS, AND THUS AVOID THE SHAME OF BEING DRAFTED. IT IS A GOOD TIME FOR THEM TO COME, NOW, WHILE THE ARMY IS BEING DISCIPLINED.

THE REBELS TRIED TO MAKE GEN. ROSECRANS BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE SENDING FORCES FROM BRAGG'S ARMY TO REINFORCE JOHNSTON, AND THAT GETTYSBURG WAS THE CENTRAL POSITION OF THE WAR SHOULD LAST, ALL PARTY DISTINCTIONS AND ALL PARTY ISSUES, AND KNOW NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY, OUR UNITY, AND THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THE REBELLION WAS CRUSHED. BUT HOW WAS THE PROPOSITION MET ON THE PART OF THESE MEN?

WHilst the republicans, in accordance with this spirit of patriotism, made up their tickets without reference to party, the democrats refused to join with us in the nomination, but called distinctly upon the democracy to keep up their organization, and in every instance, with the exception of Massachusetts, they made straight party nominations and ran them on strict party issues; and those issues, be it remembered, invariably met the approbation of the very men who are spilling the blood of our sons like water, to the end that this government and this constitution, ordained and established by our fathers, shall be destroyed.

YET IN THE FACE OF THESE DAMNING FACTS THEY HAVE BRAZEN EFFRONTRY TO CHARGE UPON THE MEN, HATED BY THOSE TRAITOROUS VILLAINS, THE VERY ACTS THAT WOULD MAKE THEM THEIR BEST FRIENDS, AND WHICH THEY THEMSELVES ARE GUILTY OF, AND THEN MENDACIOUSLY CLAIM TO BE FORCED TO THE WALL IN DEFENSE OF CIVIL LIBERTY. NOW, AS THE PRINCIPLES AND INTENTIONS OF BOTH MEN AND PARTIES CAN BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD BY WHAT THEY DO THAN BY WHAT THEY SAY, PERMIT ME TO PASS A FEW OF THEIR ACTS IN REVIEW, THAT WE MAY THE BETTER JUDGE OF THEIR PRESENT PROFESSIONS.

AS THEY HAVE SUDDENLY ASSUMED TO BE THE DEFENDERS OF FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS, WE WILL EXAMINE THEM ON THAT POINT FIRST. SOME THIRTY YEARS AGO ONE LOVEJOY, IN THE CITY OF ALTON AND STATE OF ILLINOIS, ESTABLISHED PRESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY, WHICH IN THIS COUNTRY IS UNDOUBTEDLY A LEGITIMATE SUBJECT. WELL, WHAT HAPPENED? WHY LOVEJOY WAS BARBAROUSLY MURDERED, SHOT DOWN IN DEFENSE OF HIS PROPERTY AND HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND HIS PRESS DESTROYED.

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WHilst the republicans, in accordance with this spirit of patriotism, made up their tickets without reference to party, the democrats refused to join with us in the nomination, but called distinctly upon the democracy to keep up their organization, and in every instance, with the exception of Massachusetts, they made straight party nominations and ran them on strict party issues; and those issues, be it remembered, invariably met the approbation of the very men who are spilling the blood of our sons like water, to the end that this government and this constitution, ordained and established by our fathers, shall be destroyed.

YET IN THE FACE OF THESE DAMNING FACTS THEY HAVE BRAZEN EFFRONTRY TO CHARGE UPON THE MEN, HATED BY THOSE TRAITOROUS VILLAINS, THE VERY ACTS THAT WOULD MAKE THEM THEIR BEST FRIENDS, AND WHICH THEY THEMSELVES ARE GUILTY OF, AND THEN MENDACIOUSLY CLAIM TO BE FORCED TO THE WALL IN DEFENSE OF CIVIL LIBERTY. NOW, AS THE PRINCIPLES AND INTENTIONS OF BOTH MEN AND PARTIES CAN BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD BY WHAT THEY DO THAN BY WHAT THEY SAY, PERMIT ME TO PASS A FEW OF THEIR ACTS IN REVIEW, THAT WE MAY THE BETTER JUDGE OF THEIR PRESENT PROFESSIONS.

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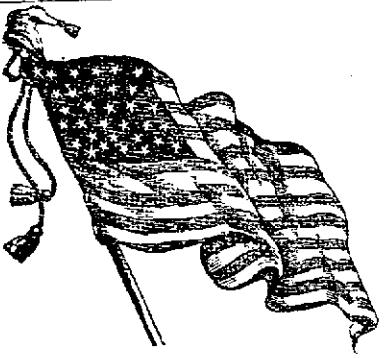
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, June 22, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The office of lieutenant governor is now vacant, and if we left for us to designate the candidate we should name Charley Robinson of the Green Bay Advocate.

Advocate.

We think you had better not put Charley Robinson upon the ticket. He expressed the opinion, not long since, that Gows, Yates and Andrew, and Horace Greeley, were no better than Vallandigham, and should receive the same punishment. This meant that all men holding the anti-slavery views of these individuals deserve the same condemnation. It has become a common method of exhibiting conservatism on the part of a class of middle men of both parties, to put leading republicans upon the same level with Jeff Davis or Vallandigham. This is exceedingly unfair and ungenerous. There are no more unconditional supporters of the war than the republican leaders, generally, and we always suspect a man to be at heart a tory who indulges in sneers at their loyalty. As we hold pretty much the same views in regard to the proper way of suppressing the rebellion as Messrs. Yates, Andrew and Greeley, we could not support Charley Robinson with the utmost cordiality if he should be put upon the republican state ticket, this fall, as a candidate for Lieutenant governor, and we believe there are a good many others who would not like to vote for a man who indulges in criticisms of the kind above named. Better keep his name off the ticket, and all others who are in the habit of saying that certain well known loyal men are no better than Vallandigham.

RICHMOND, June 22, 1863.

MESRS. EDITORS:—A notice of the social gathering of the people of Richmond and Jonestown to aid our soldiers in the field, in your last weekly, gives too little credit to the people of this town, of the amount of money contributed, \$123, all but \$19 was given by the residents of Richmond. This explanation may not be important, as the main point is the relief afforded, but the maxim of "credit to whom credit is due" is a good one, and applicable in this case as well as others.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—A letter from Volhynia, of the 27th of May, states that Prince Drucki-Jokolinski, governor of Volhynia, who had armed the peasants and incited them to exterminate the nobility as well as the insurgents, had been forced to adopt strict measures to arrest them in their progress. His instructions had been so far exceeded that the most devoted friends of the Russian government, and even many personal friends of the prince have fallen victims to the *jacquerie* created by himself. The Prince was compelled to send troops against the brigands, and to disperse them by force. An entire company of Russian soldiers passed over to the insurgents near the town of Lytyn, in Volhynia. The accounts of an insurrection in Little Russia and in White Russia are confirmed.

The Russian revolutionary committee is most active, and the insurrection in those countries is doing its work. The peasants have joined in it, and it is said that there are already 60,000 insurgents in arms in the governments of Kiev, Poltava, Khar'kov, and Ekaterinoslav.

SENTENCES APPROVED.—By general order No. 151, from Washington, the President has approved the sentences against Wm. T. Cox, company 1, 1st Missouri volunteers, and Smith Crim, a citizen of Barry county, Missouri, sentenced by a military commission to be shot. The sentence will be carried into execution under the direction of the general commanding the department.

MAJOR E. A. CAULKINS.—By a letter from Leavenworth City, dated Leavenworth, June 14th, the Milwaukee News learns that Major Caulkins was to start with his command on the 15th, for Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river, in the Indian territory.

Two Indians got into a quarrel at Necedah in this state on Saturday last. One stabbed the other in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died almost immediately.

DROUGHT IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—Reports from nearly all parts of our country represent the crops as suffering from the effects of the drought. The weather, until within a few days past, has been too cool for the growth of corn, and now the crop is so young and tender that it cannot endure the hot, scorching weather that is upon us. Some of the farmers were so tardy about getting their fields planted, that there is a very little prospect of a crop for them, unless we have rain within a few days.—*Springfield (Ill.) Herald*.

The Greek question appears to be definitely settled at length. Prince William of Denmark has accepted the throne. The protecting powers have signed a protocol declaring the throne vacant, and a second protocol expressing their adhesion to the election of Prince William was about to be signed.

For the Daily Gazette.
"To Conservative Men."

Messrs. Editors:—In the "Monitor" of June 19th is a leader under the above caption calling the especial attention of this class to the call for a "democratic state convention," wherein they are enjoined to participate in the selection of delegates to said convention, and to make an effort to "give practical effect to the cherished principles of the democracy in the state of Wisconsin." In this call for the convention it is pretty plainly assumed, though not boldly asserted, that the class of men known as democrats, "and unconditional friends of civil liberty and the American constitution," and that class of men will take the place of Rosecrans, Grant, Banks, Hooker and their compatriots; and a despotism, such as the world has not seen since the fall of the Roman Empire, will take the place of this once glorious republic; and instead of this being the land of the free, and a home and a refuge for the oppressed of the world, it will be a land of slaves and the oppressed will flee from, instead of to it, for refuge. Let the people see to it that they are not deceived; for the danger is imminent.

A TRUE AND UNCONDITIONAL FRIEND OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.
Correspondence of the DAILY GAZETTE
From Murfreesboro.

SIGNAL CORPS, 20TH ARMY CORPS.
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 15th, 1863.

Editors' Gazette:—Times, troops, and matters in general, remain as when I wrote you last, only a little more so. The courageous and exchanged soldiers continue to arrive very rapidly, and some of our regiments begin to look quite respectable once more. But still there is plenty of room for any patriotic young men who wish to quit the stay-at-home rangers, join some one of the old veterans and tried regiments, and thus avoid the shame of being drafted. It is a good time for them to come, now, while the army is being disciplined.

The rebels tried to make Gen. Rosecrans believe that they were sending forces from Bragg's army to reinforce Johnston, and thus get a portion of our forces sent to help Grant, when Bragg intended to make an assault on and try to break our lines here; but the best laid schemes of men will sometimes fail, as Bragg has found out.

There are some signs of a move, but what they are, it would not do for me to write; but if they do indicate a move, you will know it ere long. Our cavalry and mounted infantry are busy, driving in the rebel outposts and pickets, capturing horses, mules, cattle and stores, and bringing in rebels, contrabands and refugees. Col. Wilder, of Munfordville, Ky., notoriety, is busy all the time with his mounted brigade, and the rebels fairly dread him. A few days ago some rebels captured over one hundred mules, near Nashville, and were hurrying them off into Dixie in great glee, but they found to their sorrow that "every sweet hash it's bitter, too." Col. Wilder was out on a scout, and not only re-captured the mules but also captured the rebels. I suppose you know it cost the government nothing to get horses and mules for his men. The colonel has just returned from another scout, and brings, with him 150 horses and a large quantity of other plunder. I wish we had more such men. May success attend him and his brave men. By the by, did I tell you about the colonel's "Yank," as he calls it? Well, I will do so. It is a machine which he invented, with which fifteen men can easily twist any bar of railroad iron so that it can never be used again. If a bridge is burned, a culvert or tunnel blown up, a track torn up or ties burned, it is but little work to make the road passable again, while the rails are all serviceable, but when they are not fit to use, the road is about used up; hence the value of the yank. The colonel is having one built for each company in his command.

We had a fine shower last evening to finish off a hot day. For about three hours the rain did not stop to fall in a civilized manner but came down in a perfect torrent. The lightning and thunder were truly sublime for a while, but at last came rather too near for the comfort of such sinners as we soldiers. A tree near our camp was struck and a horse a few yards further off was killed. But to-day daze nature is smiling as though she never had any angry spells. We were surprised again the other day by an order from our commissary to draw a large lot of potatoes, which were due us past returns. What is going to happen?

Perhaps it would amuse you to know what the signal corps is about all this time. Well we have stations open day and night, rain or shine, hot or cold so that almost instantaneous (unless the man on watch gets asleep) communication is open with all the different outposts. It would be a very hard undertaking to keep up telegraph lines to all those places, but by means of high hills which everywhere rear their heads far above the plains, here, we are enabled to transmit any intelligence if the air be only clear. Gen. Rosecrans thinks we are of some use.

How do the copperheads like the Ohio nominations? I suppose they think Vallandigham is a much abused and very loyal man. By the by how does the Bishop like the salute given him not long since? I hope it will convert him from the error of his ways. I will close as this is now far too long.

J. M. KIMBALL.

REVOKED.—We regret to learn, says the Madison Journal, that the order establishing an United States hospital at Prairie du Chien, in this state, for sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers, has been revoked. Such a hospital would have been of great benefit in restoring convalescents, who linger for months in regaining their health in more southern latitudes, when only weeks, in our more bracing and healthful climate, would restore them.

Rear Admiral Foote, who arrived in New York several days since, is now lying dangerously ill in the Astor House. His physician, as they falsely assume, the present leaders of the democratic party stand where

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.

The transport *Emile* arrived to-day from Newbern, with advice to the 19th. She reports as follows: The rebel committee on river fortifications, report the Union forces in possession of a belt of country 300 miles long and 15 miles wide, with the inland seas and rivers filled with Union gunboats reaching through North Carolina and Virginia, which prevents fortifications being constructed; that while this continues the permanent success of secession in North Carolina and Virginia cannot be expected.

The Unionists in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, have organized powerful forces, and are joined by thousands of deserters and conscripts from the rebel army, to whom protection is guaranteed for the purpose of holding the mountain regions against the rebel government.

Rebel citizens petitioned Gov. Vance for protection against this organization. Gov. Vance replied that he had no troops to send, they must protect themselves. Twenty thousand insurgents have openly offered to join the Union army as soon as a military post is established at Raleigh.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, NEW ORLEANS, June 21.]
via Cairo, June 21.]

Editor's Gazette:—Times, troops, and matters in general, remain as when I wrote you last, only a little more so. The courageous and exchanged soldiers continue to arrive very rapidly, and some of our regiments begin to look quite respectable once more. But still there is plenty of room for any patriotic young men who wish to quit the stay-at-home rangers, join some one of the old veterans and tried regiments, and thus avoid the shame of being drafted. It is a good time for them to come, now, while the army is being disciplined.

Johnston is ascertained to be fortifying along the east bank of the Big Black, supposed to be "Tetes Du Pont," merely to prevent our crossing.

A late Vicksburg paper is received at headquarters. It contains nothing of importance, but speaks of severe fighting.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

FROM HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The friend mission of the following dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potowmac to our Washington office has been authorized by the highest authorities in the field:

HIGHWAYMEN ANONYMOUS, June 21, 1863.]

For the purpose of contradicting all erroneous reports and giving quiet to the public mind, Gen. Hooker authorizes the following facts to be stated: There has been no engagement whatever, up to this date, involving any portion of Gen. Hooker's army, except the cavalry.

Cavalry skirmishes, fights and reconnaissances are taking place daily, with the advantage uniformly with our forces. Two hundred and fifty prisoners have arrived at headquarters within the last three days.

The alarm existing at the north during the past few days is utterly without cause. No enemy is at or near the old Bull Run battlefield, and the panic-stricken report of Hull's rebel force at Dumfries is equally false.

The provost marshals are completing the enrollment more rapidly than was anticipated, but it is not expected that any considerable number of drafted men can be put into the field before August.

Attorney General Bates has gone west to recruit his health. Assistant Attorney General Coffey acts in his place.

Richmond papers of yesterday announce the capture of the iron clad steamer *Fingal*, which has so long been blockaded in the harbor at Charleston.

Our gunboats are supposed to have attacked the *Fingal*, when she was making an effort to escape, and attack our wooden blocking vessels. The fight lasted only thirty minutes and the *Fingal* was badly damaged.

Adjutant General Thomas has returned from the west in very feeble health, and is able to make a trip at all only by traveling by easy stages. He reports twenty regiments of negro troops fully organized and sixty rebel plantations along the Mississippi put under cultivation again by contrabands. He was very warmly welcomed to Nassau and thence to Canada.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

Dispatches dated 15th and 16th have been received from Vicksburg. The siege works are still progressing with vigor.

Grant is still receiving reinforcements. The health of the troops is excellent. The whole loss of United States forces for the week preceding the 16th was not more than 123; the killed and wounded did not exceed fifty.

A Harrisburg dispatch, of yesterday

states that Jenkins passed through Green Castle last evening, with 700 mounted infantry, in the direction of Waynesboro. The rebels are reported to have 10 pieces of artillery with their large force. They occupy the south bank of the Potowmac between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry.

The opinion in official circles at Harrisburg is that the rebels have serious designs on Baltimore. Their movements indicate this and fears are entertained for the safety of that city. Three hundred rebel cavalry are fired Mersburg in several places.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES.

MEMPHIS, June 19, 1863.

For the purpose of contradicting all erroneous reports and giving quiet to the public mind, Gen. Hook

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863.
Arrive. Glow. Depart
Chicago, 1:20 A.M. 1:40 P.M. 2:27 P.M.
" and way, 1:20 P.M. 1:40 P.M. 2:27 P.M.
Milwaukee through, 2:15 A.M. 9:00 P.M. 11:10 P.M.
Milwaukee, 1:40 P.M. 11:45 P.M. 12:15 A.M.
Milwaukee and way, 1:40 P.M. 11:45 P.M. 12:15 A.M.
Milwaukee mail, via Detroit, 2:30 P.M. 9:20 A.M. 9:30 A.M.
Detroit mail, via Grand Haven, 2:15 A.M. 1:40 P.M. 12:15 P.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M.
Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 P.M.; and departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M.
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Soldiers' Aid Festival.

A Strawberry Festival will be given in aid of our soldiers by the Brick School House Ladies' Aid Society of the towns of Center and Plymouth, at the Grove Church in the town of Center, on Thursday Afternoon and Evening, June 26th.

An abundant supply of refreshments and the choicest strawberries will be provided. A full attendance is invited.

The opportunity for a pleasant ride from this city is such, united with the meeting of a pleasant company in aid of a worthy object, and a series of amusements in the evening projected by the ladies of the society, that we hope many of our Janesville friends will be present. The distance from the city is eight miles.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Let every member of the Home Guards be present at the election of officers, at the court room this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Special dispatch to the Janesville Daily Gazette.

RACINE, June 22.

A grand army meeting was held here last evening. Rev. Glenwood, of Chicago, and K. A. Barnell, of St. Louis, made thrilling speeches. One hundred dollars were received. The hearts of the people are moving.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—In the United States court a case has just been tried in favor of Moore, Tibbets & Co., Troy, New York, against Sidney Allen, Walworth county. The action grew out of an old wheat transaction in the years 1850 and 1861. The plaintiffs claimed to recover a large amount against the defendant; but upon a set off, which the defendant interposed in the action, the jury gave verdict in the case in favor of the defendant, Allen, for \$14,595. Emmons & Van Dyke, for plaintiff; Mat. H. Carpenter, for defendant.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette. From Massachusetts.

In Camp at Readville, Mass., June 17th, 1863. Editors' Gazette:—The 44th Massachusetts regiment still exists a living, moving and noisy illustration that the days of red tape are not yet over. Our time expired the 12th, but we are now in camp with an order of daily duty as strict and exact as if we were just organizing for the seat of war. The programme calls for 5½ hours drill a day. The boys can't quite see it.

Yesterday afternoon when it was ascertained that there was to be a battalion drill, the boys came in and reported to the orderly that they had been out on picket. But few of the other companies could muster as high as twenty men, and of course the battalion drill went over for some future time. Everybody is in the utmost ill-nature at being obliged to stay in camp so long after our time is out, and the stern discipline of the soldier is not considered just the thing by those who are entitled to the privileges of citizens.

Yesterday's Journal stated that Gov. Andrew had turned us over for six months longer, but the report was contradicted at night. Our officers had a consultation with the authorities at the State House and were requested to ascertain how many of their command were willing to re-enlist for six months. It was folly to bring forward that question at such a time. Indeed it was currently reported in camp that Col. Lee advised the men not to promise to do more until government first fulfilled its promise to again make us citizens. The result of the question of re-enlisting was decidedly discouraging. In our company not a man volunteered. In some of the companies there were a few—not over a hundred in the whole regiment.

Under different circumstances and in case of apparent need the regiment would return to drive back the invading rebels. Many of them will enlist again after having a short time to stay at home.

The returned soldiers are in earnest and are willing to do their all towards bringing this war to a successful close. We are bound to win in this contest. In my own mind anything but final victory is impossible. It may be through many disgraceful defeats, but it will come at last.

I confess that I have been disappointed and disgusted since our return at the feeling manifested by many in old Massachusetts. It is a lack of that love for the cause which endures all the stings of defeat, and is confident of final success even in the darkest hour. It casts a blight upon the zeal of returning soldiers to hear this incessant croaking of men who have not endured one particle of privation or peril in this great struggle, who have contributed only negligently from their purses, who have plenty of praises for our enemies, but not one word of encouragement for our friends. If our staying in camp was to enforce the conscription, to draw these fellows in and make them wear the harness of the soldier we should have some hope of developing a little latent manhood in them, and should go through our programme of extra drill with a hearty good will.

MATHEMATES.

A Friend in Need. Try It.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the bark of Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is equal to any other prescription. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening power, will be known to all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863:
 Arrive. Close. Depart.
 Colgate, through, 1:10 A.M. 6:30 P.M. 7:00 A.M.
 and way, 1:20 P.M. 7:00 P.M. 7:30 P.M.
 Chicago, through, 1:20 P.M. 7:00 P.M. 7:30 P.M.
 Milwaukee, through, 2:15 A.M. 9:00 P.M. 11:15 P.M.
 Milwaukee, way, 1:40 A.M. 11:40 A.M. 12:10 P.M.
 Monroe and way, 2:30 A.M. 9:20 A.M. 9:30 A.M.
 Eastern mail, via Detroit, 2:30 A.M. 9:20 A.M. 9:30 A.M.
 and Grand Haven, 2:55 A.M. 11:40 A.M. 12:10 P.M.
 Overland mail to Milwaukee departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M.
 Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.
 Overland mail to St. Paul departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.
 Overland mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Overland mail to St. Paul departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 7:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.; the hour for opening the Post Office on Tuesdays, after this, will be from 9 o'clock A.M. to 10 o'clock A.M., instead of from 12 M. to 1 P.M.
 J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Soldiers' Aid Festival.

A Strawberry Festival will be given in aid of our soldiers by the Brick School House Ladies' Aid Society of the towns of Center and Plymouth, at the Grove Church in the town of Center, on Thursday Afternoon and Evening, June 25th.

An abundant supply of refreshments and the choicest strawberries will be provided. Full attendance is invited.

The opportunity for a pleasant ride from this city is such, united with the meeting of a pleasant company in aid of a worthy object, and a series of amusements in the evening projected by the ladies of the society, that we hope many of our Janesville friends will be present. The distance from the city is eight miles.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Let every member of the Home Guards be present at the election of officers, at the court room this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Special dispatch to the Janesville Daily Gazette.

RACINE, JUNE 22.

A grand army meeting was held here last evening. Rev. Glenwood, of Chicago, and K. A. Bornell, of St. Louis, made thrilling speeches. One hundred dollars were received. The hearts of the people are moving.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—In the United States court of case has just been tried in favor of Moore, Tibbets & Co., Troy, New York, against Sidney Allen, Walworth county. The action grew out of an old wheat transaction in the years 1850 and 1851. The plaintiffs claimed to recover a large amount against the defendant; but upon a set off, which the defendant interposed in the action, the jury gave verdict in the case in favor of the defendant, Allen, for \$14,596. Emmons & Van Dyke, for plaintiff, Mat. H. Carpenter, for defendant.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette, From Massachusetts.

"IN CAMP AT READVILLE, Mass., June 17th, 1863.
 Editors' Gazette:—The 4th Massachusetts regiment still exists a living, moving and noisy illustration that the days of red tape are not yet over. Our time expired the 12th, but we are now in camp with an order of daily duty as strict and exact as if we were just organizing for the seat of war. The programme calls for 5½ hours drill a day. The boys can't quite see it.

Yesterday afternoon when it was ascertained that there was to be a battalion drill, the boys of Company D made for the woods on the double-quick. When the orderly came to "fall in" the company he found it represented by seven men. Four of these would not have been caught if they had not happened to be asleep in their bunks at the time. When it was too late for drill the boys came in and reported to the orderly that they had been out on picket. But few of the other companies could muster as high as twenty men, and of course the battalion drill went over for some future time. Everybody is in the utmost ill-health at being obliged to stay in camp so long after our time is out, and the stern discipline of the soldier is not considered just the thing by those who are entitled to the privileges of citizens.

Yesterday's Journal stated that Gov. Andrew had turned us over for six months longer, but the report was contradicted at night. Our officers had a consultation with the authorities at the State House and were requested to ascertain how many of their command were willing to re-enlist for six months. It was folly to bring forward that question at such a time. Indeed it was currently reported in camp that Col. Lee advised the men not to promise to do more until government first fulfilled its promise to again make us citizens. The result of the question of re-enlisting was decidedly discouraging. In our company not a man volunteered. In some of the companies there were a few—not over a hundred in the whole regiment.

Under different circumstances and in case of apparent need the regiment would return to drive back the invading rebels. Many of them will enlist again after having a short time to stay at home.

The returned soldiers are in earnest and are willing to do their all towards bringing this war to a successful close. We are bound to win in this contest. In my own mind anything but final victory is impossible. It may be through many disgraceful defeats, but it will come at last.

I confess that I have been disappointed and disgusted since our return at the feeling manifested by many in old Massachusetts. It is a lack of that love for the cause which endures all the stings of defeat, and is confident of final success even in the darkest hour. It casts a light upon the zeal of returning soldiers to hear this incessant croaking of men who have not endured one particle of privation or peril in this great struggle, who have contributed only negligently from their purses, who have plenty of praises for our enemies, but not one word of encouragement for our friends. If our staying in camp was to enforce the conscription, to draw these fellows in and make them wear the harness of the soldier, we should have some hope of developing a little latent manhood in them, and should go through our programme of extra drill with a hearty good will.

MATHEMATICIANS,

A Friend in Need. Try It.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in cases of fracture for the last twenty years with the most astonishing results. It is a salve, and will not only alleviate pain, but cure it, and will alleviate pain more rapidly than any other preparation. For all rheumatic and nervous disorders, it is tried in almost every country. Its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever experienced its effects. It is a safe and efficacious remedy, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

See advertisement. sp18dawlow

COMMERICAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market, Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMFORD & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

JANESVILLE, JUNE 22, 1863.

WHEAT—white winter, 1,600 lbs. good, to choice No 1 spring, 1,600 lbs. fair, to good grades, 900 lbs.; rejected qualities, 750 lbs.

BUTTER—choice samples 900 lbs. per 50 lbs., and 600 lbs. common to fair.

CORN—white dent 45c per 50 lbs; yellow and mixed lots 40c per 50 lbs., and 33c per 70 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 50c per bushel.

BEANS—choice white 1,500 lbs. per 50 lbs., common to fair quality 600 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.25c, 40 per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—good supply at 10c per lb.

Eggs—dozen samples 90c per 50 lbs.

POTATOES—in fair demand at 45c per choice New England and Pink eyes, and 50c for common.

FLOUR—spring at 30c, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chicken 35c per lb, turkeys 50c.

WOOL—ranges from 45c for fair to choice clips, washed 5c off.

HIDES—Green, to 60c; Dry, 10c.

DRESSED HOGS—fair at 4,800 lbs. per 100 for heavy lots, and 3,750 lbs. for light.

FARE REDUCED June 10th, 1863.

BY THE

Grand Trunk Railway.

\$4 LESS TO BOSTON, AND

\$2 LESS TO BUFFALO, THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FARES, ALL RAIL,

Chicago to Boston, \$1.85

Chicago to Boston, \$0.85

Corresponding reductions made to all points in the Eastern States and Canada. Morning and evening express trains from Chicago connect with Grand Trunk ticket offices.

TICKET OFFICES, ST. CECILIA, CHICAGO.

Permit in any of the Northwestern States, to procure tickets to point on the Grand Trunk or its connections, can obtain them on application by mail or otherwise to S. W. WEBSTER,

West's Gen. Ag't Grand Trunk Railway,
66 Dearborn St., Chicago.
C. BRYDGES,
Managing Director, Montreal. Jelldaw

Black Silk Saques, CIRCULAR AND MANTILLAS, JUST RECEIVED BY RICE, CAUL & RICE.

Some elegant styles in the above goods, and made of the very

BEST SILK, and which we will sell at the very SMALLLES PROFITS. Jelldaw

TOBACCO PLANTS. 100,000 CONNECTICUT Tobacco Plants for sale at 10c per hundred. G. H. DAVIS.

Something New and Good! Sterling's Ambrosia,

FOR Retailing, Dressing and Beautifying the Hair. It is the latest in the market. For sale at the People's Drug Store. Jelldaw

G. R. CURTIS.

Photograph Albums.

I HAVE this day received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best assortment of ALBUMS ever exhibited in Janesville. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine. J. SUTHERLAND. April 24th, 1863.

Cash for Wool.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price, in cash, for wool. F. WILDTAKER.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

For the Season or by the Cwt.

Orders left at the American House or Dr. Bailey's Drug Store will be

Promptly Attended To. J. R. PHELPS.

Washing Made Easy

The Universal Clothes Wringer!

is sold at Richard's Hardware Store.

Don't buy any other kind; for this is the Best, and I will prove it if you will call. F. B. WARNER, Agent.

Board Taken for Rent.

THE second largest hotel in Readville, now being thoroughly repaired, will be ready for let on May 1st, 1863.

Apply to W. C. RAYNER. May 1st, 1863.

Cast Cast Steel Plows.

THIS new and wonderful plow, which is creating so much excitement among the farmers of the northwest, and which is

Warranted to Scour

in any soil, and

OUTWEAR

any cast steel plow of any other manufacture can be found at the Hardware and General Store. E. S. BARROWS.

A magnificient Lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, JUST received and for sale cheaper than ever before.

Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book, FOR use in the Congregational Church, full supple- April 25th, 1863.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC, Miss Margaret B. West,

TEACHER of Piano Forte and Singing, the newest and most approved principles, and the latest and most popular pieces of music, in time and style. Lessons given (if desired) at the piano.

The residence of Miss West is in the brick dwelling south of the rest of the Methodist church, and

Gilt and Rosewood Frames, A LARGE arrival just received at Jelldaw

88 SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

Musical Instruction!

W. C. RAYNER,

TEACHER of the Piano Forte, Melodeon, Thorough Bass and Harmony.

Terms, \$10 per Quarter, 24 LESSONS.

PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.50.

Application may be made at Wilson's Music Store, Jelldaw

8c story.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. Concentrated Lye.

A soap that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of putting up lye.

Try it. For sale at the

Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main street. JAS. O. FARGO, Sup't. Jelldaw

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE.

JOHN W. MARSH, Agent, Janesville. Jelldaw

C. B. COLWELL.

Fancy Dress Silks,

Fancy Dress Silks.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

RICE, GAUL & RICE

Have this day

MARKED DOWN

the prices on their stock of

FANCY DRESS SILKS!

comprising styles in

CHECKS, PLAIDS, STRIPES

and

BLACK BROCADES.

and can now offer bargains from

40 to 50 per Cent Cheaper

than they can be purchased elsewhere,

50 per Cent Less

than the cost of importation. Our entire stock of

Fancy and Imported Goods

have been bought within the last ten days and during the late gold panic, and will be sold here in Janesville at less prices than our neighbors paid for their goods in New York, that bought in the month of March.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.

We have not bought a yard of domestic cotton goods since last October. Our stock is now consisting of

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

DRINKS,

SHIRTINGS,

STRIPINGS,

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' CASSIMERES,

REVERSE CLOTHES,

PRINTING!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE
Job Office,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK,

or STAINS,
Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of our establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA;

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a

RUGGLES' JOBBER,

Exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST PRESSES cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All Printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into this city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in chelms of Bulk Tickets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Every description of work in this line can be excuted in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubtless kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are in

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be plausibly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADDRESS BOOKS,

HAND BILLS, PAMPHLETS, PROSPECTUSES,

CIRCULARS, BULK TICKETS, LAW BRIEFS, TICKET BOOKS, PLATES, HEADS, ENVELOPES, NOTICES, &c. &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose goaste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equal to few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office, the job will be reprinted without charge.

Revisit the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for executing it,

In the full confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowes & Wilcox.

Spring Ar-
rangements

CHANGE OF TIME.

VIA. GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

New and Favorite Express.

B. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line.

Lowest Rates and Quickest Time.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,

In connection with the

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.

Great Broad Gauge Double Track and Telegraph Route to

NEW YORK, BOSTON.

And all Eastern Cities, carrying the

Great Western United States Mail.

EXPRESS TRAINS, twice daily, on arrival

at Milwaukee, Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleve-

land, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, &c., and run through to New York without change.

The only route running cars through from the lakes to New York, splendid ventilated Sleeping Cars run on night trains.

Baggage checked through.

Particular attention is given to the baggage trans-

ferred to the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern, through from Chicago and at

Milwaukee to the Northwest to New York and New

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